THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.



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Saturday, September 6, 1834.

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Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC, No. 79.]

AN ACT in addition to the "Act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five. Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever any criminal convicted of any offence against the United States, shall be imprisoned, in pursuance of such conviction, and of the sentence thereupon, in the prison or the Penitentiary of any State or Territory, such criminal shall in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the Courts of the State or Territory in which such prison or penitentiary is situated; and while so confined therein, shall also be exclusively der the control of the officers having charge of the same, ununder the laws of the said State or Territory.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved: 30th June, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 80.]

N ACT increasing the salaries of the Judges of the United States for the Territories of Michigan, Ar-

United States for the Territories of Michigan, Arkansae, and Florida.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress essembled, That there shall be allowed and paid, annually, to each of the Judges of the United States for the Territories of Michigan, Arkansae, and Florida, the sum of three hundred dollars, in addition to the salaries now allowed by law to the said Judges, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act chall take effect from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and that the several sums authorized to be paid shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury and otherwise announcement.

thorized to be paid shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the increas-ed salary allowed by this Act shall only be paid to such Judges in the Territories of Florida and Arkansas as are not now allowed the extra compensation under the Act of May 1828, providing for the adjudication of land claims, and shall take effect, as to the remainder, when the extra pay aforesaid shall no longer be paid.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

AN ACT repealing certain Acts of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress essembled, That all such Acts or parts of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, as may impose a higher or greater tax on the slaves or other property of resident citizens of said Territory, are declared null and void.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall attempt to enforce any of the Acts or part of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida as aforesaid, by demanding or receiving any tax, imposition, or assessment, authorized or prescribed thereby, such person shall, on conviction theratof, be punished by fine not exceeding it wo hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six mouths, or either or both of said punishments.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the County of Loon in the Territory of Florida shall be authorized to elect two additional members to the Legislative Council on the first Monday in September next, and it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council to designate by law the election districts in such manner as to ensure an equality of representation to each.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

AN ACT to relinquish the United St.

[PUBLIC, No. 83.]

AN ACT to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in a certain Indian reservation lying between the rivers of Mississippi and Desmoins. Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest, which might accrue or revert to the United States, to the reservation of lands lying between the rivers Besmoins and Mississippi, which was reserved for the use of the half breeds belonging to the Sacs and Fox nations, now used by them, or some of them, under a treaty made and oncluded between the United States and the Sacs and Fox tribes or nations of Indians, at Washington, on the fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and vested in the said half breeds of Sacs and Fox tribes or nations of Indians, who, at the passage of this Act, are, under the reservation in the said treaty, entitled, by the Indian title, to the same; with full power and authority to transfer their portions thereof, by sale, devise, or descent, according to the laws of the State of Missouri.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

AN ACT authorizing the Governors of the second

ments.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Governors of the several States to transmit by mail, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound, and all records and documents of their respective States, which may be directed by the Legislatures of the several States to be transmitted to the Executives of other States; and the Governor of the State transmiting the same shall, in addition to his frank, endorse the kind of book or document enclosed, and direct the same to the Governor of the State to which the same may be sent.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 85.]

AN ACT authorizing the payment of bounty on certain fishing vessels lost at sea.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of Boston and Charlestown be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to the late owners and crew of the ship Two Brothers, to be distributed according to law, the same sum of money that said vessel would have been entitled to receive as a bounty or drawback, if she had, in her last voyage, in which she was lost, complied with all the requirements of law necessary to secure such bounty; the said vessel being of the burden of one hundred and thirteen and twenty-nine ninety-fifths tons.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the port of Frenchman's bay be, and he hereby is, authorized to pay to Daniel Kiff, the late owner, and to the crew of the fishing boat Juno, to be distributed according to law, the same sum said vessel would have been entitled to, as a bounty or drawback, if she had not perished by the perils of the sea in her last voyage, and had arrived in port, having complied with all the requirements of law necessary to secure such bounty or drawback; the said boat being of the burden of fourteen and seventy-nine ninety-fifths tons.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the collector of the customs for the district of Barnstable, State of Massachusetts, is hereby authorized to pay the heirs at law of the owners and crew of the schooner Emeline, which was lost at sea, together with the whole crew, before she had accomplished the time required by law to entitle her to the bounty or drawback, she would have been entitled to have received, had she safely arrived in port, after having accomplished the full time required by law.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

Judges in the Territories of Florida and Arksnass as are not now allowed the extra compensation under the Act of May 1828, providing for the adjudication of land claims, and shall take effect, as to the remainder, when the extra pay aforessid shall no longer be paid.

Approved: June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 81.]

AN ACT making compensation for certain diplomatic services, and for other purposes.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress states of the United States of America, in Congress states assembled, That there be allowed and paid to W. H. D. C. Wright, to supply the deficiency of a former appropriation in payment of the balance found due to him in the adjustment of his accounts, and for his diplomatic services at the Court of Brazil, after the death of Mr. Tudor, and before the arrival of Mr. Brown, the sum of five thousand and thirty-seven dollars.

Also, to the State of Maine, to reimburse the expense of supporting certain American citizens in prison at Fredericton, in New Brunswick, seventy-five dollars.

Also, to John Adams Smith, Nathaniel Niles, and J. C. Pickett, Secretaries of Legation, a compensation for their services as Charges of Affaires, at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, during the time that they were actually left in charge of the affairs of the Legations to which they were attached, educting therefrom the smeunt already paid to the massion of Mr. Moore, one qualter of the said states, five hundred dollars.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

AN ACT concerning tonange duty, on Addition the tone of Porton and Secretaries of Legation, a compensation for the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the United States of the substitute of the United States of America, at Congress and the substitute of the United States, with a cargo of the substitute of the substitute of the substitute of the United

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President of the United States, shall be satisfied that the discriminating duties in favor of Spanish bottoms levied upon the cargoes of American vessels in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico have been abolished, or whenever in his opinion a satisfactory arrangement upon the subject of the said duties shall have been made between the United States and Spain, the President is hereby authorized to declare the same by proclamation, and thereupon this Act shall cease to have any further force or effect.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 87.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to direct transfers of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

Be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembed, That, upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, whenever, in his opinion, the contingencies of the public service may require it, at any period between the close of the year, and the passage of the new naval appropriation bills, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service, the former year, to be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress previous to its adjournment.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

its adjournment.
Approved: 30th June, 1834.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 88.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a right of way, in a certain case, in the City of New York.

Be it Enacted, by the Benate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant unto the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, and their successors and assigns, a right of way and passage over and upon the lands and premises purchased by the United States for the site of a Custom-house, in the port of New York, and upon such terms and conditions, and with such reservations and restrictions.

his judgement the public interests may require for the purpose of carrying into effect the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for a custom-house in the City of New York, and for other purposes," assect the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Amended 20th lung 1854

Approved : 30th June, 1834.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 89.]

AN ACT for changing the term of the District Court for the Western District of Louisians.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Louisiana shall hereafter commence and be holden on the third Monday of March, in each and every year, instead of the time heretofore appointed by law, and the Court shall then be holden under the powers, duties, rules, and regulations, heretofore prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process, pleadings, motions, suits, and business, heretofore begun, pending, and undetermined, shall stand continued, valid, and adjourned over to the said next term of said Court, to be holden on the said third Monday in March next, then to be proceeded in as if regularly returnable to, notified, or set, for that term.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC, No. 90.]

AN ACT to prohibit the corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, from issuing promissory notes or bills of any denomination less than ten dollars after the period therein mentioned, and for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of all such notes or bills.

Be it Enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawfue for the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown, or Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, or either of them, after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirtynine, to issue any promissory note or bill of a less denomination than ten dollars.—Provided, that it shall not be lawful for either of the Corporations aforesaid to make or issue any new promissory note or bill after the passage of this Act, of a less denomination than ten dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and

ten dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and all the Corporations aforesaid shall annually withdraw from circulation and destroy promissory notes or bills respectively issued by either of them of a less denomination than ten dollars, so as to effect a reduction of one-fifth per annum of amount which each Corporation may have in circulation of the said notes or bills; and

may have in circulation of the said notes or bills; and render an account at each session to Congress, showing the amount withdrawn and extinguished as aforesaid, and the balance still in circulation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, on failure of either or all of the Corporations aforesaid to comply with the requirements of the second section of this Act, it shall not thereafter be lawful for the Corporation or Corporations so failing, to issue any promissory note or bill of a Jess denomination than ten dollars.

Approved: 30th June, 1834.

SALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is \$10 50—Drawing and Painting, \$10—Music, \$20—payable in advance. BENJ: COTTRELL,

Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THIS Institution will open, under the direction of the Subscriber, on Monday the first day of September. As he expects, at first, to have a limited number of Pupils, and intends devoting his attention exclusively to his School, he hopes to give the most entire satisfaction to all who patronize him. His terms of Tuition will be, per session, as follows:

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 96 00
English Grammar and Geography, 9 00
Languages and Sciences, 12 00
THOS. W. SPARROW.

one-nair of which is cleared, careny fresh, including 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other out-houses, new and in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy,

and the neighborhood agreeable.

(The terms will be made easy to any person wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at Houston's Post Office, Rowan County. SAMUEL JETER.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Salisbury, May 17, 1834.
WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. (57 Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ODE FOR THE TORY CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1894.

Ninety-nine cheers for the hot headed Hero!

Ninety-nine more, for Van Buren, his squire!

Who sit at their leisure, and fiddle, like Nero,
Eapoying the frolic, while Rome is on fire!

Hurrah for old Hickory!

None but old Nick or he
Could help us poor fellows to dine!

We're all collar-men!

Anarchy comes again!

If you ne'er drive a loom, nor catch a codfish again,
Think of his ocoax, and shut up your tongue!
Did he not shoot half a dozen militia-men!
Were not Ambrister and Arbuthnot hung!
Did he not shut a Judge
Up, for a little grudge!
Down with the 'monster,' and give us pet banks!
Now we are in for it,
Who cares a pin for it!
Hurrah for Jackson! Twine, Paper, and Blanks!

Fill for the Hero, who never, like Sawney,
Went 'bock agen,' having once utter'd his mind!
Fill for the chief puppet, Treasurer Taney,
Who, being rejected, most wisely resign'd!
Fill all a bumper then,
Health to the skimmer-men,
Diving in kitchens with Kendall to dine!
Pensions and slavery!
Collars and knavery!
Hurrah for Jackson! Blanks, Paper, and Twine!

OWE NO MAN. Pray take my advice, if a fortune you'd get. Pay off what you owe, and then keep out of debt.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, it excellent sense. It is an old saying, that the ebtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the

debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a married man is ruined by it.

There was Titus Thornbury, who was an industrious man. He had got as good a farm as lay in the north parish of Applebury. But unfortunately he gave way to the prevailing fashion of getting in debt, and a bad life he led of it. At thirty he owed \$2,000. His farm yielded about that sum. He could not live without purchasing some things, and so all the money he could raise went to pay principal and interest on his debt: he had every thing to buy on credit. So at the year's end, with interest and cost, and no loss of time, and extra charge for things because he did not make ready pay, he was just as deeply involved as the year before. Thus embarrassed, dunned and dunned, was poor Thornbury for twenty years.

Not so with his cousin, Ned Foster. He vowed he'd owe no man. The produce of his farm was about the same as that of Thornbury's; but as he was not forced by duns or executions to sell it out of season, he got the highest price; as he paid for things when he got them, he had them 2 per cent, cheaper—as he paid neither interest nor cost, and lost no time in running to borrow money or see his creditors, he laid up \$90 a year, and lived quite as well as his cousin, and infinitely happier.

When poor Thornbury saw a man riding up the road, his anxious looks told him as plainly as it could tell, "plague on that fellow, he has come to dum." When a sudden rap at the door announced a visitor, no matter how lately he had been dunned, he turned pale and looked sorrowfully anxious, until the visitor was known.

Many a man goes into the store for a single ar-

English Grammar and Geography,
THOS. W. SPARROW.

August 30, 1834.

I and for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 50 7 A C R E S, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury, From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWE LLING-HOUSE on the life of the search of Land of Sales and the search of Land of Land of Sales and the search of La

How happy the farmer who owes not a pound,
But lays up his fifty, each year that comes round:
He fears neither constable, sheriff, nor dun:
To Bank or to Justice has never to run.
His cellar well fill'd, and his pantry well stor'd,
He lives far more blest than a prince or a lord;
Then take my advice, if a fortune you'd get,
Pay off what you owe, and then keep out of debt.

Signs of the Times.—We see it confidently stated that all the members of the House of Representatives from Indians, with one exception, have, since their return home, renounced Jacknosism. The Great West will never again yield its support to that Administration which claims to be strict constructionists in matters tending to the public welfare, and latitudinarian in every thing else l—Baltimere Patriot.

All's not Gold that Shines—A young boy we yesterday playing in a friend's store, in the said where he saw some small bits of bright yellow metal lying about on the floor, as if it was considered altogether valuation. The has gethered assists of it, put it in a paper, and arrived it is Watchmaker in Chatham street, in order to meet tain what it was worth. On looking at it, the Watchmaker pronounced it gold, and offered the boy five dollars for it—being the seventh or eight part of what such a quantity of gold is worth. The boy, however, took the five dollars for it; and we highly delighted at having discovered such tressure. He immediately spent the five dollars, as then went and collected another parcel of this percious metal, which he brought to the store of Mossra. Curtis & Co., Goldsmiths, and there offered it for sale, in the expectation of getting a high contraction in it than he did for the first parcel. Box cious metal, which he brought to the store of Messrs. Curtis & Co., Goldsmiths, and there offered it for sale, in the expectation of getting a higher price for it than he did for the first parcel. Scane person in Curtis' store also took the article to be gold, from its appearance, but suspecting that the boy did not get it honestly, both the boy and the metal were taken to the police office. On being questioned on the subject, the boy at once told where he got it, and said he took it because the owner did not seem to set any value on it. Mr. Sparks, the police officer, then went down to the store in Pearl street, to inquire into the matter, and discovered that this precious metal was nothing more nor less than bits of bright brass, worth little or nothing. The announcement of this discovery, by Mr. Sparks, caused no little amasement to all concerned, except the Watchamker in Chatham street, who was much charmade to find that, instead of having got thirty or forty dollars' worth of gold for five dollars, he had given that sum for about three cents worth of brass.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Legislature of Newfoundland recently closed its session, and, owing to the poverty of the Treasury, omitted to pay the rent of the house in which they sat. In consequence of this omission, the Landlady, a Mrs. Mary Travers, has sued out a distraint to satisfy her demands. The following is the advertisement offering the goods for sale:

"Auction. On Friday, at 12 o'clock, if not previously redeemed, at the house now occupied by Mrs. Travers, the undermentioned articles, taken by distress for rent due from the Legislative Assembly of New foundland, to the subscriber, viz:

viz:

1 large desk, containing 8 drawers, filled with a variety of books, papers, and port folio—the Speaker's chair, stuffed and elegantly covered with blue morocco, and with brass mountings—I large chair, stuffed, superbly covered, and well and substantially built, used by the usher of the black rod—a cocked hat of superior quality, but now a little shabby, worm by the Sergeant-at-arms—the Reporter's desk—3 large stoves, with funneling to suit, and six covered forms—with a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention—all very valuable.

JAMES CLIFT, Auctioneer."

Come Father!—Turning the corner of Churc and Warren streets, the other evening, our atte tion was arrested, by the tender and plaintive's clamation of a young female voice—"Come fathe do, do come." We turned, and there stood a ma the road, his anxious looks told him as plainly as it could tell, "plague on that fellow, he has come to dum." When a sudden rap at the door announced a visitor, no matter how lately he had been dunned, he turned pale and looked sorrowfully anxious, until the visitor was known.

Many a man goes into the store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eye; he has no money; buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power?

Good people, hark ye: A few rules, well kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. News that what you do not really want to the partial successions. The sum of the proposes are the partial successions. The sum of the partial successions are should put an enemy the mouth to steal away his brains?"

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Junenile Intrepidity.—About 4 o'clock day afternoon, a child about 5 years of age, ing to a poor woman, residing in Water street of Vine street wharf, into the Dalaware, and a lad, named William Riddle, about 18 age, son of Mr. John Riddle, residing in Court, sear Vine, west of Front street, or glimpse of the child as it dropped from the rushed to the spot, leapt into the water, the child safe to land. The grafitude ther was unboussed the land witnessed the act of the boy, and present him to take the was unboussed the land witnessed the new it for money. —Philad. Advantage if for money. —Philad. Advantage it for money. —Philad. Advantage it for money. — Philad. Advantage it in the Secretary and Constitution. It is removed, and a later the class and solome later the class and solome later the class and solome later.

It was in a saloon of the Palais Royale that I first met Arthur Mac Dermott; the night was wild remnestuous, and disagreeable; the wind howled the rain splashed, and of the rain splashed, and of the rain splashed, and the rain splashed tempestuous, and disagreeable; the wind howled, and so did the dogs; the rain splashed, and so did the passengers; I was heart-sick of Paris; tired of sights; abominated theatres; discovered that my thet was a rogue, and my mistress a roue; had en jockeyed in the morning, and jitted in the af-rnoon; and, not knowing how else to kill a drea-hour, as a last resource, dropped into hell* it-

ody has played Rouge et Noir, if the y to acknowledge it. Therefore, the locale of the table, and the company. On this night there

every body knows the locale of the table, and the character of the company. On this night there was the usual family party, with some legs and some soft-ones, a few small merchants were peddling cautiously, and the only dashing player was just then regularly done up.

"May the curse of Cromwell attend your red and black," ejaculated a tragi-comic voice, which issued from the mustachood lips of a strapping Emeralder. I looked as the plucked one: he was a fine, stout, dark haired fellow of six feet. "He will be in the morgue to-morrow," whispered a le mon-colored dwarf, with a nondescript ribbon at his button-hole; " he has lost five hundred Napoleons." examined the sufferer again. The Frenchman wrong; the careless dare-devil indifference the man, showed that he possessed that true mer-curial temperament indigenous to the land of pota-toes, which rises while fortune sinks, and sets cala-

while I still gazed at the unlucky gambler, he assumed his hat and gloves, preparatory twing the scene of his defeat, when a sudde thought occurred, that even yet luck might change, and the poor fellow retrieve his losses. I took ten Napoleous from my purse, called him apart, and whispered my wishes. A broad, suspicious stare from the stranger, was succeeded by an inquiry of "whether I was serious?" On this point I satis-fied him, and the next moment he took out his ticket case, begged me to interchange cards, and ed as merrily to play as if he had already etted a thouwnd,

devil's in the fellow's carelessness," said I my Naps are gone for ever;" and the very first subsidy. In silence I cursed my own folly, and lais Royale, and hastened to my hotel, reprobating

Some hours passed; every lodger in the house as sleeping but myself. Suddenly a thundering tocking threatened destruction to the door, and the drowsy porter, muttering curses, "deep, not loud," rose to parley with the untimely visitor. A colloquy in broken English ensued. My name was

"Bedershin, my jewel!" roared a voice who tones I began to recollect—" visible or not visible.
I'll see him. I will, by every thing that's fortunate," and in the briefest space imaginable, the black whiskered adventurer of the Palais Royale bore down all opposition, and was standing at my bed

"We have been lucky, my darling boy," chief filled with notes and gold coin upon the cover-lid. "The old sire of the man and provided the coverwheel proved here gentlewoman, stuck to me like bird-lime, till, by St. Patrick, I cleaned out the company, and broke the and now for a division.

A division—I have no claim beyond a return of the sum I lent you," said I.
"No claim! arrah noboclish sure, we were re

gular copartners in trade," replied my loving co tryman. I denied altogether the existence of the firm, and, after a stout demur on his part, received my ten Napoleons, with a squeeze of the hand that left mine aching for an hour afterwards. Taking up his hat, Mr. Mac Dermott rolled his treasure in the handkerchief, secured it with a knot, and prosing that he would see me early next in the act of taking leave, when the porter knocked and was admitted. He came up to say that he and and was admitted. The came up to say that he had observed two men, of very suspicious appear-ance, loitening before the hotel, and had no doubt but they had donged the stranger thither, with evil designs against his purse or person.

The windows of the sitting room commanded a iew of the street, and, leaving the candle in my er, to prevent our being discovered by tho fithout, we peeped cautiously abroad. The light on: presently she shone brilliantly for a mo t, and in the passing gleam we saw distinct! in the opposite port coche. The truth was evident.
The successful gambler had been pursued from that
sink of villiany, the Palais Royale, and the ruffians outside were waiting his leaving the hotel, to rob and murder him. I shuddered when I thought how parrowly the unconscious victim had escaped as-

" Now what the plague can these fello ?" inquired my countryman, with provo ing indifference.

The porter grinned, shrugged up his shoulders, and replied, with a polite bow, "nothing more than o qualify Mousieur for the morgue in the morn-

"Phew," said the Milesian, with a peculiar whisthe, "and is it that they'r after? Well, I have the
uck of thousands to-night. I saw a very decent
poking pair of marking-irons on your table. I'll
orrow them, if you plase. Just when I go out,
to you lift the window, and if, in the course of your , you ever naw a couple of private gentle

se beautifully taken in, never trust the sagain,"
we would it not save you some trouble, and charge or two of powder, if you would not as with the executioner, and remain contents few hours where you are? There is an at sofs, wood enough in the grate, candles, and you can make a pillow of your property, and you can make a pillow of your property, and you are right; but"—
on are dying for a row," said I.
I hy, faith, I would give a few pieces to accept the scoundrels with the wrong metal, alle they expect gold make lead answer.

Tell, I have no doubt but finishing a brace of contents would be a pleasant wind-up to a night and still I recommend the sofs to you, and

ight, by mistake, shoot into the gateway.

The address of Mr. Mae Dermott was understood nd, indeed, it would be surprising had it not, as he was a surprising the English delivered it in three languages, namely, English Irish, and Prench. A shuffling of feet, a muttere entary glimpse of two

In a little time my unexpected guest had arran ged the sofa to his perfect satisfaction, heaped on a blazing wood fire, fortified his stomach with by far the larger portion of a bottle of Lafitte, and long before I could compose myself to sleep in the inner before I could compose myself to sleep in the inner chamber, a heavy breathing in the outer one told that he was "fast as a watchman."

From the Philadelphia Intelli-

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It is fashionable to complain of the press. The ress has, no doubt, its full share of sins: but we lear that it does not receive fair play. The press is just about as good as its masters, the public. Abused as it is, it has no faults which they have not taught, no vices which they have not re

This is bold language, but it is true. The pres it is said, is not independent. Is that so strange?

—Whose fault is it? If the reader should chance to disapprove this saucy article, he will send in to the "independent" editors something like the fol-

SIRS,—I have hitherto been much pleased with the Commercial Intelligencer, but seeing, in today's paper, an insolent, and outrageous, and abo-minable article, on the freedom of the press, I herewith inclose the amount of my subscription, and direct that the paper shall no longer be left at my

After perpetrating this heroic act, the ex-subscrisume an air of dignity, and prate about neracy of the Press." This is the spethe degeneracy of the Press. ies of freedom of elections used in the French army, when the colonel proclaimed that every soldier wa at perfect liberty to vote for whom he pleased : but. dded, "if any man votes against Gen. Bonaparte, he shall be shot as an example to the whole The dear public may depend upon it that while they pull the ears of that docile personage, the press, and teach him, by sundry kicks and cuffs, how to be spirited and independent, he may "roar as gentle as a sucking dove." If, on contrary, you let him alone, he will soon come so of his own accord.

A certain Emperor, who was fool enough to turn hermit, collected together a large number of watches, and essayed to make them all run exactly alike. He bothered his head for a long time at this useless task; and then observing its impracticability, he exclaimed-" if it be impossible to make these little machines accord, how vain and wicked is the attempt to constrain the minds of men to run alike! ach honest subscriber, if he finds the editor watch ticking a moment in discordance with his own, think of this conclusion of the great Charles V; and, instead of dashing the poor editor's watch to pieces, reflect on the possibility that his own may be wrong, and even if otherwise, that it is im-possible for all to go alike.

That man who sincerely desires the freedom of the press, should be willing to bear that freedom, if honest, even when it chances to run counter to his own convictions of principles, and measures and of men. The very errors of an honest and independent press result in the encouragement of

Too good .- Some time since, a slab-sided mor tal from Down East, who looked as if he had pass ed through a shingle mill, called at a respectable wholesale establishment in this city, and inquired is this Burlap, Jean, & Co's. ?" "Yes sir." Well reckon I owe you a small bill. What name, sir?"
Zerubbabel Snooks." After overhawling the ledg. er, Zerubbabel was assured that it could not be, as his name was not on the book. "A darned purty way you keep 'em, then! I guess if a man owed matter of three hundred dollars, I could tell me a matter of three hundred dollars, I could tell the date without looking. Hows'ever, I don't want to cheat you; I know this is the place. Jest give me a resect on account for two hundred and twen-ty-five dollars and fifteen cents." "Nover mind the nts, Mr. Snooks; here's your receipt for the " Mighty careless you be of small mat ters; one hundred cents makes a dollar where from. Fifteen cents ain't to be sneezed at

Messrs. Burlap, Jean, & Co., were electrified at the honesty of the Down Easter, and would not chasing a bill of goods, but Zerubbabel was very unwilling. "It was darned hard to pay for 'em," he said—"he'd been all winter raisin that." But, to their great gratification, they succeeded in securing a good customer by selling him a bill of a thousand dollars at six months.

When the time of payment arrived, and a notice of the demand was forwarded to the address of the onest Down Easter, the letter remained weeks manswered. The account was sent to a limb of he law resident in the town from which the stranger hailed; and the next mail brought the agreea-ble intelligence to Bushes. intelligence to Burlap, Jean, & Co., that no such a man as "Zerubbabel Snooks" ever lived there. - Boston Galaxy.

A good hit .--" Have you any shear muslin?" said a young Miss to one of our pert young shop-keepers in Washington street. "No, madam, but we have some very fine little tooth combs."—
Well, then," said she, " you had better make use

The School of Munners .- As George III. walking the quarter deck of one of his men of war, with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate "who that follow was, who did not down his peak to the Admiral?" "Why it's the king." "Well, king or no king," retoris the other, "he's an unmannerly dog." "Lord, where should be learn manners," replied Jack, "he never was out of sight of land in his life."

French Politeness.—The following compliment was lately paid by a Parisian dentist to a lady.—He had made several ineffectual attempts to draw out has decayed tooth, and finding at last that he must give if up, he apologized by saying, "The fact is, madam, it is impossible for any thing bad to come out of your mount."

POLITICAL.

We took eccasion, a day or two since, to call at-mtion to the masterly political essay, from some complished pen in New England, entitled "A teply to the Letter of J. Fenimore Cooper, by one countrymen." The acute mind and eloquent servation of the writer is directed chiefly against ose infatuated views of the operations of our Go vernment, taken by Mr. Cooper, where, setting the experience of all history at defiance, he insists

"If the Union ever shall be destroyed by any errors or faults of an internal origin, it will not be by executive, but by legislative, usurpution. The former (he avers) is easily enough restrained, while the latter, "cloaked under the appearance of legality and representation, is but too apt to carry the public sentiment with it. England has chan-ged its form of government from that of a monarchy to that of an exceedingly offensive aristocracy isely in this manner.

Now, how a person of the naturally good mind and really patriotic feelings possessed by Mr. Coo-per, can adopt views so utterly at variance with the principles of Republicanism—that militate so imprinciples of Republicanism—that militate so immediately against those historical facts which are perfectly astonishing. It would lead one to suppose that the author of the Bravo had been so long elving among the dusty archives of Venice, that his school-boy reminiscences of more familiar his tory were utterly forgotten,—that the lessons aught by Greece and Rome had faded from his nemory, and even the experience of modern Eu rope, which the recently republished letters of Russel might have refreshed in his mind, had no influ ence upon Mr. Cooper's judgment. Let us see how his "Countryman," in one glance at the histo-ry of Europe, quickens his memory.

First, the military democracies, every where

but in Poland, had suffered themselves to slide into hereditary monarchies. Next, those mo narchs, through the capacity of usurpation innate in the executive head of every nation, however constituted and named, made themselves absolute every where but in England. But then came a new risis in human atlairs. Mind awoke from the torpor of barbarism, and began to struggle in its chains so soon as it became aware of their existence. The revival of letters, the discovery of the polar needle, and of America, and the invention of printing, changed at once the whole face of Europe Men freed themselves first from religious oppres Was this 'usurpation?' Afterwards the about freeing themselves from political oppression, about freeing themselves from pointed opprossion, through the obvious and ready instrumentality of themselves assemblies. Was this 'usurpa-It was what you designate as such, whenby a singular bouleversement of all the ideas of popular right, which have come down to us from our forefainers, the old bins 1819 forefathers, the old king-killing round heads and commonwealth's men—you stigmatize the glo-rious contention, wherein Coke, Hampden, Vane, Pym, led—wherein Sydney and Russell perished—which is honored by the immortal works of Harrington, Milton, Locke, and Sydney—which Chatham, Fox, and Burke, forever glorified as the very Marathon and Piatea of England's liberty, when you stigmatize these, the battles of national freedom, as mere ' legislative usurpation.' of Commons, forsooth, have changed the Government from a monarchy into an oppressive aristocra-cy! Pray, what was it when the Commons began their career of 'usurpation?' De you really prefer the government of the two Heary Tude Mary Tudor, and of the male Stuarts, to that of the modern Georges? Would you that England should be ruled by the brutal and sanguinary Henry? Do you regret the fires of Smithfield? Think you well of the times when Anne Boleyn and Catharine Howard were beheaded at the behest of a tyrant? When the pious Fisher, the gallant Essex, the wise Raleigh, could be judicially murdered, at like command !—When the Commans 'agnized' the condescension of Elizabeth on the knees of hearts?' When King Charles went down to the House of Commons in person, and at the head of a troop of horse, to sieze upon Hampden? When Elliot was illegally arreste rot in jail without trial, for exercising his privilege of speech in Parliament? Are these the blessed which an American, in the zeal of his tender ness for the high prerogative of Andrew Jackson, complains are done away by the 'usurpation of the English Commons?' The times are indeed out of oint, when the President of the U. States claims inherent executive authority by virtue of his being the successor of the King of Great Britain,—and when, to justify him, on theoretic principles, an American would roll back the tude of English liberties to the reigns of the moderate and an Tudors and liberal Stuarts."

the writer of the original letter confined to a single point, this sentence alone might correct it. But our currency of the country, that payments heretofore of the country, that payments heretofore made by that institution without trouble or questions. system peculiary his own, that, like many a man of talent, he probably feels a mother's fondness for the most deformed of his offspring. And yet, if there be any who allow themselves the free exercise of thought, on the side of politics which he has espoused, even so brief an appeal at this would not without its effects. For it involves, in a sen tence, a full view of the question which now agitates the country. That question it is the first object of Mr. Van Buren (how, as a gentleman courteous and refined one-must he blush for the brutality of some of his supporters!) to keep con-cealed from the people. The Bank and General Jackson are ever to be held up to them as the antagonizing parties; and the conflict of principle contending with power—of pure republicanism with the most flagitions federal usurpation to be smothered under the senseless cries of "Glo

ry" and "Aristocracy." But there is a red ommon sense—in the people, which has long nee begun to revolt at those childish cathwords. of "Glory," they have had enough; and as to aristocracy, are they to look for that among the wealth of the country, which has raised itself from obscurity by mechanical ingenuity and by patient industry? or are they to behold it in the seried ranks of officeholders, who cling as closely together—a distinct class—as does the most exclusive order of European nobility?

The impudent mackery of those who so long have insulted a suffering and now indignant people with such trades, is well get forth by 'A Countryman.' Here—he says—g there were men revelling in the treasures of the nation; enjoying enormous salaries in the collection and superintendence of the revenue; enriching themselves with govern-

it for these men to de-tions of the Bank, and so under the visor of virtue, hide their own iniquity under the visor of virtue, rolling up their eyes in hypocritical horror of the mas they falsely impute to others, while they them they have the company to the company of the company to the com selves were rotten to the core! Corruptions ank !-Shame on the desperate hirelings, suborned to raise this factious cry against every free and every lover of his country, who disdains to wear on his neck the golden collar of the Treasu-ry. They talk of corruption! Matchless impu-dence!—What says the false Glo'ster?

'I do the wrong, and first begin to braw;
'The secret mischiefs, that I set abroach,
'I lay into the grievous charge of others;—
'And seem a saint when I most play the devil."

But the Post Office Report has already stran eled this cry of corruption at the source from the people, it is only to call their attention more o the stewards that have so mismanaged their affairs .- Their feelings, as freemen, are ing voice of history,—the solemn cry with which its heroes and sages have beckoned to each other, from rise and battle for the rights of man age to age, to rise and battle for the rights of man. They have marked the band of conspirators against their liberties. They see the lion-like Power that has so long been gathering strength to crush them. They "stand like grey-hounds in the slips," eager to spring and overwhelm it,

The expectation which, for political effect, it is sought to excite among the industrious classes, that the Gold Bills, as they are familiarly called, will the Gold Bills, as they are manners, put into every man's pocket quantities of that shining metal, and that henceforth poverty and paper that he are more known in the land, would money shall be no more known in the land, be eminently absurd, if they were not in design eminently flagitious.

It is not, however, our purpose to argue serious ly on the question how a laboring or any other man is more likely now to obtain gold, than—before the passage of the bills in question—he was to obtain silver or paper dollars, but simply to strip the matter of its political character, and to show by the example of the Senate of the United States. hat so far as depended upon the Jackson-Van Bu ren party in that body, they were averse to, and actually oppose, the only efficient step taken insure to the public creditor the by Congress to payment of his debt in good money, and, by conse quence, the general circulation The Gold bills were debated, voted for, and adopted, without reference to party; and whether their operation shall prove to be beneficial or otherwise. which yet remains to be seen, they were not, and cannot be with any truth, seized upon to the glorification of any party.

But the provision annexed to the general appro priation bill, requiring that all payments should be made in money at par—that is, redeemable in specie at the place where made—was, in the Senate, carried in spite of the Jackson Van Buren party, , by the annexed extract furnished by the Nation al Intelligencer, will be seen :

The section referred to was moved as an ar ment to the General Appropriation Bill, by Mr Poindexter, and is in the following words:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment of the money, appropriated by this act, other act passed at the present session of any ongress, shall be made in the note or notes of any which shall not be at par value at the where such payment may be made, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to make ny thing but gold and silver a tender in payment any debt due from the United States to individu-

Upon the question of agreeing to this important and salutary amendment, the Yeas and Nays being taken, were as follows: Yeas,—Messrs, Bibb, Black, Chambers, Clay,

Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, King of Georgia, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard,

Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Websiel - Nays, - Messrs Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Alabation Morris, Preston, Shepley, White, Wilson, Morris, Preston, Shepley, White, Wilson, Martin, Martin

Every administration member of the Senate, exept one of the Senators from Georgia, voted against this simple, just, and honest prowhy? Because it implied the facts, 1st. That pay ments had been made in money that was not at par at the place where made; 2d. That it cut off the prospects of profit of sundry *Pet* Banks; and the prospects of profit of sundry *Pet* Banks; and 3d. That it sanctioned, by the statements made by pregnant, the truth of all the statem the opposition, that the withdrawing from the Bank of the United States the public deposites, and ceament, had resulted in such a derangement of the currency of the country, that payments heretofore tion at every point of our territory-in money equal uld not be so made by the Banks substituted for the U.S. Bank.

In order, then, to back their own denials of what they could not but know to be the truth, and to the profits of the pet Banks, these administration Senators-for whom and whose party the credit is claimed of giving us a "constitutional cur-"Jackson money," &c .- did not hesitate to vote against a provision which is the only real and efficient one adopted by Congress towards equalizing the currency of the country, and for assuring to the public creditor, wherever situated, the payment of his debt in specie, or its undoubted equi-

Who, then, are the true friends of the laboring classes, those who talk about gold, as though it were to be picked up in the streets, and yet vote against such a provision as that above recited—or those who, in sustaining the gold bills, also took the more immediate and certain steps to ensure against such a provisi on as that ab gold and silver, if required, to every creditor of the State ?

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

"Is it possible," asks a collar orator, "that he who met and conquered the British at New Cr-leans can be dangerous to the liberties of his coun-

Here is the whole argument of the administra tion. With this query they expect to overcome every objection. We will, however, meet them even there. It is possible that the victor of New Orleans should be dangerous to the liberties of his country. And why not, pray? Was Crear less dangerous to the freedom of Rome because he slew

nt contracts; marting the public offices to 'un- a million and a half of her enemies? Was N ervers; bloated as it were with bribes. How least less dangerous to the liberties of a million and a nail of ner enemies? Was Not less dangerous to the liberties of Frace cause he made her victorious against awarms? Would any lover of liberty in England aim Wellington as Premier because he was spiendid victory of Waterloo? No. General son, instead of being less dangerous as a suful soldier, is tenfold more so. He captivate the same idle glare with which other usurpar caught the affections of a careless pe gives in exchange for freedom "the victor New Orleans!" Our constitution is destro our government degraded; our people impored; and it is expected that we must bear all smirk of satisfaction, because it is inflicted lever glorious hero of New Orleans; ver glorious hero of New Orleans.

Let us not be misunderstood. It is not of the

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hero of New Orleans we complain, We are a grateful, as any, to the patriot soldier of 1816. shout as lustily as the best collar-man the land, for the "Hero of New Orleans." the President that we complain of the aut he proclamation and the protest—the ren deposites, the corruptions of the Post Office the war against the Senate, Our motto is I for the Hero of New Orleans, and down with King Andrew-Philadelphia Com. Intelligencer.

om Poulson's AmericanDaily Adv

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

In the first year of his first term, Andrew L. son, President of the United States, removed in cluding the Post Office Department, nine hundred and ninety officers!!! which fact is drawn, at the Richmond Whig declares, from the public archieves. Since which time, the number has been chieves. more than doubled, so that we may safely say, ive years he has removed 2000.

Let us compare this with the previous adn rations of the General Government. George Washington, during 8 years adm

John Adams, in 4 years in 8 years do 19 in 8 years do 5 in 8 years do 5 in 8 years do 9 in 4 years do 2 in 1 year do 990 James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, in 5 years more, 2000

But Andrew Jackson may do any thing he ple ses, and the party is pleased, under the expectation and hope of getting the public money, either from offices or contracts! The Globe, the Post Office, the Indian Department, and the Land Office, I seen fruitful sources of profit and preferment.

The Constitution of the United States says no thing about removals from office, Mr. Webster tells us, that at an early period of the Government it had been decided that the President might ma a vacancy in case of absolute necessity, but so far was the Executive from having the power of missing an officer at his will and pleasure, that on, one of the most able expounders of the Constitution, declared "that any President w would remove a worthy man from office, upon merely party motives, would be liable to impeace ment!" And yet, how many how he by the present in the world than the conscientious exercise of the greatest privile of a freeman!—and how may capable men have seen displaced to make room for incapable, noise and displaced to make room for incapable and displaced to make room for incapable.

political when one can give a reason to believe the some person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows who had been person at least who knows who had been person at least who knows who had been person at least who knows which he professes; and the true, which he have good he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows why he had been person at least who knows who had been person at least who knows who had been person at least who knows at least who

ever knew—my inbuild, and I don't to work one day Hurrah for Jackson ! U. S. Gazette. The Whigs of New Orleans celebrated th cent victory at the polls by a great Public Disc on the 3d instant, at which it is said twelve is

ent. Beverly Chew dred persons were pre in chief, and among the guests was Henry Johnson, the Representative plot to Congress, from the district.

From the Southern Christian Morald-

HAYTI AND ABOLITION.

We perceive that, in the North and West, the Nerlight and Abolition papers are pretty generally assume—that there seems to be some kind of affinity between them. It seldom happens that an anti-slave paper is not a newlight paper. The only reason we can assign for this, is, that men who take shallow views of one subject, are very likely to take partial and co-tracted views of other subjects. Leaving the master friendly feelings,) out of the question, have they ever considered that they are only plotting the ruin of the poor slave? Abolition would be found to be only and considered that they on would be found to be only so there name for extermination. We know of but three ways in which they can dispose of the slave population. One is transportation to Africa, another is to let them in the colonize them in One is transportation to Africa, enother is to let then remain among us, and a third is to colonize them in some part of the United States. The first is inpossible. Were it practicable, it would only be removing slaves from a place where they are clothed, fed, and attended to when sick, or worn down with age, to a sickly climate where they would be without food and clothing, without any to provide for them in sickness or old age—without the necessary implements of industry—and, worse than all, without the disposition; they would inevitably perish, or sink again into the savegilife of the native Africans, as the Haytiens are rapidly doing. Were they colonized in any part of the United States, they would sink into powerty, and degradation and dwindle away, as the people of Hayti have outs. These people had every advantage that France in her fanaticism, in her false and extravagant notions of liberty, could bestow. Many of them were educated.

fanaticism, in her false and extravagant notions of liberty, could bestow. Many of them were educated. The Island was fertile, populous, rich, and flourishing. The slaves were set at liberty; and what has been the consequence? They have become indolent and poor. The princely habitations are tumbling into ruins for want of industry to take care of them. The inhabitants themselves have dwindled away from 60,000 to 5,000!! How glorious are the results of which abolition may boast! Is it better with the free negroes in the Northern States? Is there, amongst them, any data enterprising and industrious spirit which acquires wealth and influence, and is found in every other rate of people? Is it not a fact, that they are actually on the decline? These remarks have occurred to us upon reading the following notice of Hayti: reading the following notice of Hayti:

reading the following notice of Hayti:

The Condition of Hayti.—Extract of a letter from and officer on board the United States Ship Falmouth dated Harbour of Hayti, June 30.

"There is nothing new in this Island, that we cal learn. This City, which once contained 60,000 people, (during the French dynasty,) is now in a ruinous sate, and can with difficulty count 5,000, including a portist of Boyer's standing army. When under the French this large Island was a perfect garden; but most set.

FROM THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The New Haven Herald of Thursdy says:—"By arrivals at this port from the West Indies yesterday, we learn that the abolition of slavery in the English Islands had commenced. In one of the islands (Antigua or St. Kitts,) the Governor called together a portion of the most intelligent of the slaves, and informed them of the conditions upon which they were to be made free, and the course to b ed for that purpose. A spirit of revolt was pursued for that p to be proclaimed for the protection of the whites.



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THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday, September 6, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS, (COMPLETED.)

Gates-W. Cooper, Senate; Lemuel Reddick, and John Willey, Commons.

John Willey, Commons.

Haywood—N. Edmonston, Scnate; John L. Smith and Joseph H. Walker, Commons. Macon-B. S. Brittain, Senate; J. W. Guinn, and

Thomas Tathem, Commons. Yancey—Thomas Baker, Senate; Tilghman Elay-lock, and William Deaton, Commons.

IDOLATRY.

Juggernaut, the woodden idol of the Hindoos, is not worshipped with more devotion than the Hickory god

This superannuated divinity appeared in Nashville on the 13th of August, and the population of the place (if the papers are to be believed,) with the members of the State Convention, almost prostrated themselves in servile adulation before his awful presence.

It is not only disgusting to common sense and proper self-respect, but it is revolting to every true patriot, and still more to every Christian, to witness the idola trous homage paid to a frail, impotent, vain old man.

"Man praises man. The rabble, all alive, From tippling-benches, cellars, stalls, and styes, Swarm in the streets. The *Hero* of the day, Swarm in the streets. The Mero of the day, A pompous and slow-moving pageant, comes. Some shout him, and some sang upon his car To gaze in 's eyes and bleat him. Maidens wave Their 'kerchiefa, and old somen weep for joy; While others, not so satisfied, unhorse The gilded equipage, and furning loose The gilded equipage, and furning loose His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve! Why, what hath charmed them !—Has he saved the State of the Sta

Why, what hath charmed them !—Has he saved the State!

No. Doth he purpose its salvation! No. Enchanting novelty, that moon at full,
That finds out every crevice of the head
That is not sound and perfect, hath in theirs
Wrought this disturbance. But the wane is near,
And his own cattle must suffice him soon.
Thus idly do they waste the breath of pruise,
And dedicate a tribute, in its use
And just direction sacred, to a thing
Doomed to the dust."

Thus one of the purest and wisest of English pastoral poets satirized the man-worship of his day; and, alas! how well the picture, drawn for a monarchy, suits the scenes and characters of our Republic!

But there is one consolation—"The wane is near."
Yes, the signs every where indicate the wane of the Hero's popularity, whose influence has been as powerful, upon his moon-struck countrymen, as is the effect of that planet upon the tides; while his political course

"The wane is near." Do you doubt? Look at the signs in every quarter of the horizon. Where are now all the satellites that once revolved around this political Mars? Deserted or deserting the fickle deity.-Even Tennessee herself, "though smitten sore" with the disease of man-worship, is recovering her erect position, and will at last be disenthralled,

It is but a few days since we received a letter from an estimable friend, formerly of this State, but now re siding in the Western District of Tennessee, informing us of the political regeneration going on there. The following is an extract from the letter:

"I truly rejoice at the course you are pursuing in your Editorial career; and equally rejoice to have it in my power to inform you that in this region, where, very recently, the political atmosphere was so polluted with Jacksonism that it was impossible to breathe any

thing else, the people are undergoing a purification and are beginning to open their eyes to the truth.

"In my own immediate neighborhood, where, but the words ago, there were but myself and two others others that denied the Jackson faith, there are now, not exceeding that number who own it: and must give you the credit of being greatly instrumenta in producing the change. One of the converts has all ready directed your paper to be sent to him, and three or four others shortly will."

Can it not then be said, with truth, that "the wand is near ?" Three years ago we were in the 'District, at the July elections.—It was soon after Crockett had deserted Jacksonism, or, to use that eccentric but ho nest man's own language, soon after he discovered that Gen. Jackson "had deserted his own principles for Van noble Crockett was beaten by a little pettifogger. But in two years the people got cool; they found that Col. Crockett was right, and they reinstated him.

We rejoice to find that the District, which is almost a new North Carolina, has gloriously led the van in opposition to the VAN. That, and the recent triumph of Whig principles in this State, are, to us, cheeri presages of the return of correct sentiments through out our whole country.

As we consider North Carolina now fairly re heved from the controlling influence of Jacksonism, we hope she will not stop short in her career until she size with all our boart. We wish them success with all our boart.

The election of a Senator is certainly a matter of no small moment, especially at this crisis of our public affairs; and the members should be careful to elect no one whose talents are humble, whose integrity and patriotism are doubtful, or whose political principles are not known to be adverse to every species of unconstitutional power. But this election, important as it is, ought not to absorb the other great matters that we have indicated.

We wish to see North Carolinians fixed as snugly nd comfortably at home, and attracting, when abroad at least as much attention, as the citizens of any other State in the Confederacy.

"ELECTION—GLORIOUS NEWS.

North Carolina.—We made up our returns of yesterday of the elections for the Legislature, from a newspaper printed at Tarborough. We have since received the following letter from some friends at Fayetteville, giving additional returns, which show the gain greater than we anticipated in our last article.

er than we anticipated in our last article.

"FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 22.

"DEAR SIR: As the N. C. Journal will not appear again before next week, we avail ourselves of this opportunity of informing you that we have returns from 44 counties, of the result of the election in this State. There are now 21 remaining to be heard from. So far as our information goes, the Representatives from those counties stand, \$2 for the administration, 34 anti, (including Nullifiers and Bankiten or Wins as they counties stand, 52 for the administration, 34 anti, (including Nullifiers and Bankites, or Wigs, as they are more fashionably styled,) and 20 doubtful. From present indications, we are of opinion that our next Legislature will be decidedly administration. In the above enumeration, 5 of the borough towns are included, all anti. Edenton has not yet been heard from, and the member from our town is yet uncertain, as the seat will be contested. "Yours, respectfully."

We find the above in the Globe of the 27th ulimo. It is done, the reader must know, for the purpose of operating upon the elections coming on in other States. The correspondent of the Globe, if he believes the statement made above, will be wofully disappointed before next Christmas day. Let him mark it! will be in the Legislature, we repeat, a majority of

about twenty opposed to the Administration.

We are at a loss to know what the Globe means by saying "the gain is greater than we anticipated;" un-less, like Paddy, he means that the Administration party have gained a great loss in North Carolina. Every body knows that last year the opposition in the Legis-lature were too weak to make battle: but now, after all the crowing, even the correspondent of the Globe has not the hardihood to speak confidently of the political complexion of the next Legislature; but cautiously says—"From present indications, we are of opinion that our next Legislature will be decidedly Adminis tration." Really, this is an encouraging annunciation to those distant devotees who believed that poor old North Carolina was bound, body and soul, to the car of

the Hero.

From the Washington Globs.

ELECTIONS.—We give, from the North Carolina Journal, and the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, further news. It marks the total failure of the Bank aristocracy, through the apostate aid of the leading Nullifiers, to shake the devotion of the honest yeomany of the South to their chershied principles of Democracy. The Raleigh Star gives also a long list of the returns in North Carolina; but this nullying planet is shrouded in silence and darkened as to the result. To the friends of Democracy, this is lucus a non lucendo—light shining out of darkness. We hesitate not to say, that the hope once based on converting the South to the cause of the Coalition, is now utter despuir.

We do not remember ever to have seen a stronger.

We do not remember ever to have seen a sta illustration, than the above, of the truth of the old saying "Drowing men catch at straws."

As to Alabama, no one in the world expected, this

year, to see a majority there 'slip the collar;' yet even in that State the late elections show an unlooked for

in that State the late elections show an unlooked for increase of Whigs.

And what do you think, gentle reader, caused the Globe to sing Io Triumphe over the 'old North State!' Why, forsooth, because the North Carolina Journal told it that Cumberland County had elected three members of Assembly opposed to the United States Bank, in spite of "a Bank-Sheriff and a Bank-Inspector to reject or receive votes!"

Now, we happen to know something about the state of parties in Cumberland: we have it from good authority, that the only election in the County, which turned upon Jacksonism, was the election of Sheriff, and that resulted in the success of the "Bank" candidate, and, of course, in the discomfiture of the Jackson man.

But we will suppose the whole County of Cumber-land to be still under the yoke; and what then? It is but the 1-65th part of the State, computing by county ed majority of at least twenty opposed to the present gave employment to 423 persons.

What an exhibitanting prospect to the Heroites and scullions! In the last Legislature, just nine short months ago, the minority opposed to the KING was so small that they were afraid to consider a resolution disapproving the removal of the Deposites, lest it would expose their weakness in numbers : but the "honest

eomanry" have reversed the picture, by sending, this ear, a majority of Whigs.

If the honest yeomanry in other States will show as nuch devotion to their "cherished principles of Democracy," the Government may yet be rescued from the nnatural coalition of the parlor and the kitchen.

We regret to hear confirmed the report that the Hon. Geo. McDuffie has been compelled, by ill health, o decline a re-election to Congress.

His retirement at this important juncture will be con sidered, by all but the advocates of unlimited Executive power, a great public calamity. His inflexible devotion to the Constitution, and the moral intrepidity and re sistless eloquence with which he was wont to defend it from all encroachments, rendered him eminently the bject of hatred to those who wished to establish the remacy of the Executive.

We hope he will be restored in time to unite with the Whigs in celebrating the triumph of their principles.

We observe, in the last "Newbern Spectator, notices to the Freemen of Craven and Carteret Counties, to meet and appoint Delegates to a Convention to be held in that Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a "suitable person" to run for Congress in opposition to the Hon. Jesse Speight, who, it is said,

ministration.

The Statesman seems not to possess the enviable equanimity of some of his neighbors, who are exulting at the success of their party in a single County, while whole States have revolted and gone over to the foe.

The Hon. John Branch passed through this town a few days ago, with his family, on his way to the re sidence of his son-in-law, Maj. Donelson, in Tennessee

0. By the last accounts from the North, the Chole a appears to be subsiding slowly.

Wilmington, August 18.

Lightning.—The house of Mrs. J. Cowan was struck by lightning on Monday last. It entered the dining-room chimney, and burst it from top to bottom; shivered the eastern gable end of the house, and destroyed sashes, glass, doors, &c., so as to needer the house untenable until repaired. Mrs. Cowan and her family were in the drawing-room, but were about entering the dining-room when the accident happened; the table was destroyed, and all its furniture. No person sustained any injury.

August 27.

Robbery.—On Wednesday night last, the store of Mr. John Christian was entered, by means of a ladder erected at the back window of the second story. Fortunately most of the cash, (which appeared to be the sole object of the marauders) was removed the night previous. Not more than 8 or 10 dollars in silver were taken. The store of Mr. O. K. Williford was entered by the same means on the same night, and robbed of a trifling sum in silver. An attempt, on the same night, was made to enter the store of Mr. Asa A. Brown, by similar means, which failed. We would recommend to the owners of ladders to put them out of the reach of these gentry, if possible.—People's Press.

NASHVILLE, AUGUST 7, 1834.

The Convention were yesterdayo ccupied with the 5th article of the report of the committee of the whole, which relates to the Judiciary, and which has undergone some amendments, the most impor-tant of which was the striking out of that clause providing that the Judges of the Supreme Court hall be classed into three classes and go out of of fice alternately. The Judiciary system, as it will appear in the new constitution, may now be considered as permanently and definitely established.—
The judicial power of the State is to be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Legislature shall from time to time ordain and establish. Judges are to be elected by joint vote of both houses of the Legislature. Jugdes of the Supreme Court to be thirty-five years of age—to Supreme Court to be thirty-five years of age—to be elected for a term of twelve years, and to be religible. Judges of the inferior courts to be thirty years of age—to be elected for a term of eight years, and be re-eligible. Judges and Attorney Generals may be removed by address of two thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legisof the members elected to each moss of the Legislature—the ayes and noes, together with the cause or causes of removal, to be entered on the Journal.

Attorney Generals to be elected by the Legislature for a term of six years, and be re-eligible. Clerks of the Supreme and Chancery Courts to be appointed by their respective courts, for a term of years, and be re-eligible.

We have seen some of the counterfeit money which was taken from the persons lately arrested in Monroe and Russel counties. Most of the coun-terfeits, of which we feel at all qualified to speak, are poorly executed. Among them are notes of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and the Bank of Virginia, of different denominations; the Charles ton (Kanawha) branch of this last bank are well executed—the fingers of the right hand of the figure in the vignette are closed in the genuine notes, as in holding a pen, while in the counterfeit they are open. United States Bank notes, of diferent denominations; the \$20's well executed, but shorter than the genuine. Raised notes of the Bank of the Valley, from \$5 to \$50, well executed. Do. on South Carolina Bank, \$5 to \$50—and counterfeits on the Bank of Michigan.—Staunton Spec.

Another Factory Stopped.—The largest woolen factory in the United States, situated in the village of Somersworth, (N.H.) has been compelled to stop entitled to one member. The whole Legislature con- its operations. The machinery is shortly to be sold sists of 202 members, and of these there is an undoubt. at auction. The establishment cost \$310,000, and

> Disinterested Love .- A marriage took place short time since in Irasburg jail, between Mr. James Hiland and Miss Martha M. Bailey, under the following circumstances: The bridegroom was under arrest for the subornation of perjury, and the bride the only witness upon which the government relied to convict him. To checkmate the prosecu tion, the prisoner obtained the hand of the witnes in marriage, before trial, which renders her an in competent witness against her husband, and he will probably slip through the fingers of justice.—New York Courier and Enquirer.





Coach and Carriage Making, &c. In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

(His Shop is on the Main-Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he intends to keep on hand, for alle cheap,

Every description of Vehicles. From a Stage-Coach down to a Wheel-Barrow

OF REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner at the shortest possible notice. Charges moderate, and terms made easy.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1834,-1y

REMOVAL

In It is a series as a series of the form of the form

sonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives the Reports of the Fashions, from the Northern Cities, which will always enable him to fit his customers with garments made in the very latest style of Fashion.

C. Cutting-Out, for persons who prefer to have their clothes made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to, and all work cut out by him will be warranted to fit. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly filled up, whether for cutting out or making up work.

C. Produce received in part pay for work.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y

B. FRALEY.

Valuable Lands, Houses, &c. IN THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the West during the ensuing fall or winter,

wishes to sell
THE TRACT OF LAND which he now resides, four miles west of Salis bury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing

455 Acres, 40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. Ther 40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There is on the premises an excellent DWELL-ING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Cribs, Stables, &c. The place is an excellent stand for a House of Enter-

ALSO FOR SALE.

Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury, Containing 507 Acres.

From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

o purchase.

CT Any one desiring to see the Property, will blease call on the Subscriber, living four miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

There will also be Sold, at public auction, On Tuesday, the 21st day of October,

ON THE ABOVE PREMISES, A quantity of HAY, FODDER, &c.; GRAIN of all kinds; STOCK of all kinds All my Plantation Utensils;
Together with various other articles, too tedious

to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MATTHEW B. LOCKE. sale.

MATTHEW B. LOUKE.

OF N.B. Should the above tracts of Land not be disposed of before the 21st day of October, they will also be sold on that day, to the highest bidder.

M. B. LOCKE.

September 6, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 845 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A consider able portion of it is low-ground and meadow. The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new

The terms will be made easy to the purchs ser, and can be ascertained by addressing the sub-scriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this Summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandise of every description, (and, we think, perfectly secure from the risk of fire,) would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them.

Cotton for a better market, to call on them.

They will also forward all kinds of Produce to New York, Charleston, or any part of Europe—and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references, as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

umber of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. }

August 18, 1834.

N. B .- We expect daily, from New York and Charleston, a large Stock of

Groceries,
selected with great care,
and purchased before
goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on libe ral terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock;

Hhds. SUGAR;

200 bags COFFEE;

1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar;

300 pieces COTTON BAGGING;

200 coils BALE ROPE; 1000 lbs. SEINE TWINE ; 18 tons Swedes and English IRON;

1000 sacks SALT. Also—TEAS of every kind. ept. 6, 1834.—6t A. & R. McK. Sept. 6, 1834.—6t

Head-Quarters, SALISBURY, August 21, 1834.

SALISBURY, August 21, 1834.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 63d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on Wednesday the 24th day of September, at 10 e'clock A. M., with side 'arms, for Drill; and on the following day, at 9 o'clock A. M., with their respective Companies—equipped as the law directs—for Review and Inspection by the Major-General.

By order: D. R. LYNN, Col.-Com'dt. H. W. CONNER, Adj't, tdgs

LOOK AT THIS!

Valuable Land to be Sold.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to the Sweet, WILL SELL,

On Tuesday the 18th day of September On the premises, unless previously disposed of, to the highest bidder,

The Valuable Tract of Land

The Valuable Tract of Land
ON WHICH HE RESIDES, CONTAINING
About 270 Acres,
Lying on the Yadkin River, on both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, eight miles west of
Lexington. About 200 acres of this Land is well
timbered; the balance is cleared, and mostly fresh;
with about 45 or 50 acres of river and creek lowgrounds, 10 or 12 of which are first-rate meadowland. The Plantation is under good resair, and
has on it a DWELLING-HOUSE, Kitchen, and
out-houses. The whole tract is well watered, and
is perhaps as healthy a situation as any in this
country.

ALSO, on the same day, I will solf, The STOCK of different kinds; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; and many other articles, too tedious to mention.

too tenous to mention.

The Any person wishing to see the Land before the day of sale, will please call on the Subscriber, living on the premises.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DOUTHATT.

Davidson Co., Aug. 30, 1834.

Better and better still!!" quoth he. NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY.

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

3d Class, for 1834. Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Charlotte, N.C. On Wednesday the 1st of October.

PRIZE \$5,000!

EMEHOS:

1 Prize of 5,000 DOLLARS is \$5,000 1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is 3,000 of 2,010 DOLLARS is 2,010 of 1,000 DOLLARS is 10,000 10 " 500 DOLLARS is 5,000 300 DOLLARS is 3,000 10 20 " 50

200 DOLLARS is 4,000 100 DOLLARS is 5,000 60 * 50 DOLLARS is 3,000 20 DOLLARS is 3,000 100 " of 200 20 DOLLARS is 4,000 15 DOLLARS is 5,490 9 DOLLARS is 54,000 366

5 DOLLARS is 30,000

** 6,000 3 50 is 21.000 18,829 Prizes, amounting to \$157,500

6,000 ..

6,000

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$9 into another they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.—The Prizes of \$9, \$5, and \$3 50, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to the same figure that the next number draws from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to 33 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number draws from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to \$3 50 each.

EXAMPLE:
Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from
the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to
69 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tie-kets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to \$5 each. And suppose 41,580 to be the third num-ber drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to \$2.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

other prizes.
A package of 10 whole tickets will cost \$35 that And must draw not

Those who prefer adventuring for the large print only, can in this way, for \$20 12\frac{1}{2}, got the Magers' Certificate for Tex Whole Tickets, and the holder to all the tickets may draw query \$7\frac{1}{2}\$, that being the amount that the package and draw of necessity—av.

draw of necessity—say,
A cortificate for a Package of 10 Wh
will be
For 10 Half tickets,
For 10 Quarter tickets,

07 All Orders from a distance, by a

carbon a distance, by a paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing or prize-tickets in our previous Lotterise ceive the most prompt attention, if as STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; a count of the drawing will be forwarded in ly after its event.

Whole Tickets,
Halves,
Quarters,

Stevenson

Salisbury, Aug. 30, 1834.

THB Commissioned Officers of the 63d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on Wednesday the 34th day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., with side arms, for Drill; and on the following day, at 9 clock A. M., with their respective Companies—quipped as the law directs—for Review and Inspection by the Major-General.

By order: D. R. LYNN, Col.-Gom'dt. H. W. CONNER, Adj't.

D. R. LYNN, Col.-Com'dt. H. W. CONNER, Adj't.

and por sale,

The Green and Gol TAR., Together with their large Assortment of Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, &c.) and Golden

The following additional Articles, LATELY RECEIVED, viz:

Champaign Madeira Old Shery Old Port Tenerifie Sweet London PORTER; Albany ALE; Newark CIDER; Real Spanis Half do. and

Holland GIN;
French
Peach
Peach
Apple
Jamaica
N. England
Good WHISKI Peach | Brandy; N. England RUM; Good WHISKEY; Cavendish Tobacco; Good and common do Spanish smoking do. Fine-cut do. Common Twist do. FINE SOAPS, and variety of PERFU.

WHEELER & BURNS. Salisbury, August 16, 1834.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of John H. Garner & Co. is this day ving claims against said Firm, are requested to present them to John H. Garner, who is daly authorized to settle up the business of the concern. Statesville, August 13, 1834. dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons ha-

OF NEW FIRM.

Rob't W. Foard & J. H. Garner.

HAVING entered into Co-Partnership, and pur-chased the entire Stock of GOODS, Notes, and Accounts, of the late firm of John H. Garner & Co., respectfully beg leave to inform the former customers of the house, and the public in general,

Continue the Business, At the same Stand, in Statesville.

They have now on hand, a good assortment of ar-ticles, comprising almost every thing usually kept in this section of country; and shortly expect, from

A Large Additional Stock of **GOODS**

Which will comprize every thing that is NEW, HANDSOME, FASHIONABLE, AND SEASONABLE,
And their customers may rest assured that good

will be sold at very low prices.

(C) All kinds of Country Produce will be re ceived, at cash prices, in exchange for goods.
FOARD & GARNER.

Statesville, August 23, 1834. HOLDERBY & MOPRESTERS,

Commission Merchants, FF PETERSBURG. (VIRGINIA,)

FFER their services to the Western Merchan and Farmers of North Carolina, for the trans ction of any business in their line. onstantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES. They pay particular attention the sale of Produce, the receiving and forward-

Their Warehouses are large and conv t; their charges moderate; and, being North rolinians themselves, they hope to share a libe-l support from their native State. Petersburg, August 16, 1834.—4t

Commission and Forwarding

AGENCY. WILMINGTON.

criber having established himself in Wilmington, for the purpose of transacting above business, respectfully tenders his services a public. Goods consigned to him will be for-led with the utmost despatch, and all necessaparticularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lum -Particular attention Staves, &c. &c., as well as to the purchase of ds. He flatters himself that a knowledge of iness, combined with unremitting attention, will re him a share of public patronage.
WM. O. JEFFREYS.

References.—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. ich, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & W. S. Latta, Heavy Horn—Fayetteville, N.C. Wilmington, Aug. 16, 1834.—8t

NOTICE.

HEREAS Phillip Litaker has given notice that I hold his Note, which, he says, "was a without any consideration," and that he will say it; I hereby give notice that the said note gives to me in consideration of my rescinding he with him for a negro—and I will make him he had more too. JOHN B, MOSS. od more too. JO my, August 16, 1834.

FOR BALE. Valuable Tract of Land, and IMPROVEMENTS, lying in Ired about a mile below the Buffalo-Ford re-tion 707 Acres. It joins Georg Henry Stirewalt's lands.
wishing to bisy, can ascertain to bisy, can ascertain to bisy, can ascertain to bisying to Charles Lyerly, residing OHRISTIAN RESLEEL.

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

of the Trilina, offers for alle his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard, to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834.

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have compensations of the Evite hereing Suprinces. enced the Butchering Busin menced the Britchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most

of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded. P, SHAVER & CO. Salisbury, July 19, 1834.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the di-

gestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It wou be an easy matter to make out certificates to pove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but medy" for "all the ills that flesh is near to, it is not pretended that they are an universal anticians and other gentlemen can be shown to sub-stantiate their efficacy in the particular class of of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a mos listressing and long-continued head-ache. Some ds tried them, at his suggestion, and exerienced the same beneficial effects Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY. FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabams OFFERS FOR SALE.

His Residence in Lincoln County Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres Of Real Good Farming Land

On which is a fine Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

-ALSO-Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, conta

Eight Hundred Acres, LL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES

The above Property will be sold on a credit

f one, two, and three years. In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.

Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834.

State of North-Carolina:

Court of Equity-Spring Term; 1834. William Guy and others, Petition for sale and distribution of real es-James Guy and others.) tate.

TAPPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Guy, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ORDEREN, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equi-ty to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the eighth Monda after the fourth Monday in September next-then and ther to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard exparte, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.

August 23, 1834

August 23, 1834.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monda morning the 28th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black and a mulatto, stout made, about thirty-three years old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, length-

wise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State, and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN. hristiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va.

August 2nd, 1934—81*

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular husiness at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

67 His Customers are notifed that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturlay, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 28, 1834.

OF THE NAME CHANGED.

Proposals for Publishing. In the Town of Morganton, N. C. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence, UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by let-ter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke County, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the Subscriber was induced to issue the original Propectus even before he had visited the place of hi intended location. Not giving much importance to names, when he considered his principles orthodox, he selected "The Mountain Sprout," because it seemed to him to be approviate to the section it seemed to him to be appro of country in which it was so sed to locare, as well as to the very humble a ties which he felt would be engaged in the control of the concern. The Subscriber, however, is something in a name;" and seemething in a name;" and seemething in a name;" and the saure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the People of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in re lation to National Politics—the danger to the Co stitution from the encroachments of power, and the ecessity of preserving unimpaired the Rights of the States, as the only safeguard of Liberty-the Subscriber heard, among the intelligent and highminded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his dis-tinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the

estimes of this great Republic. He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentuc-y Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the

General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so salent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very four-

and grants at the same time they are undermining at the same time they are undermining an infraction of dations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his indicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his

judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerons things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps

irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have pos-sessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scru-pulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition their inordinate passio

th has been said to indicate what will be the ion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to eral politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alter

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS. Acc.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet o medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 9, 1634.

R. H. MADRA.

Agron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker, BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury is well as those of Rowan and the surroun

ing Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaugh-Where he still continues, as heretofore, to exe

ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM WILL IN ALL CASES BE Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are a that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them,

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatses and accuracy, at short notice. Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and

will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.
All who have such property to sell would do
well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.
He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.
All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will

be punctually attended to. ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY, MINEYJOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "Western Carolinian" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months. 2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearage

are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the wish to discontinue, at least one month before ration of a year's subscription, will be consid new engagement,

4. Any person who will procure aix subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge,

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33‡ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentle-men, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. 1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addresses to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY September 3. Oau, Rye, Sugar, brown, loaf, Butter, . 10 a 121 clean, . . 18 a 20 112 a 125 Coffee, . . . Corn, . Feathers, Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 100 Whiskey, . . . 45 a 50 lour, (scarce) . 550 Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 121

AT FAYETTEVILLE...August 36.

55 a 60 Molpsses, 28 a 33 Nails, cut, 17 a 18 Sugar, brown Brandy, peach, apple, Beeswax, . 12 a 13 Sugar, brown 12 a 13 lump, 11 a 12 loaf, 90 a 95 Salt, 100 a 110 Wheat, 5 a 5 50 Whiskey, 33 a 35 Wool, Cotton, , , Corn, AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...August 13. eswax. Butter, . . 14 a 18 Oats, (scarce,) .450 a 500 Corn, . Feathers, . 300 Flaxsee Flour, super., loaf & lump, 15 a 18 AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)., August 29,

,500 a 800 . 250 a 3 . 75 Beeswax,

Corn,

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...August 30.

12 a 12|Flour, (N.Caro.).000 a 0000
peach, 45 a 50 (Cam.mills).900 a 1000
appple, 35 a 40 Iron, 00 a 20
ix, 12 a 15 Lard, 12 a 15
i 10 a 134 Tallow, 10 a 12
i 100 a 125 Whiskey, 40 a 50
rs, 30 a 50 Wheat, new, 1 a 120

The above rew be paid to any on the said Negro is an get him seail ersigned, at Bu ecceive immediat

Travellers' Inn SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT. HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA)

THE Subscriber takes this method of in

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keepe a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOG B B E DS in rooms with fire-places. And last, he not the least important consideration, HORSEs will always receive such attention, in the Statistical Comments. will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with in-creased ability to do the service of the road.

NOI

An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages An excellent Line of Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SA. LISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on

the succeeding evenings.

The Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.
JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834.

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1884.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time is resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to be approved respectable and fishingable supports. umerous respectable and fashionable custom merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

07 He flatters himself that his CUTTING really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fast shions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe as the this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be

oxecuted in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the cus

were present in person. Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received to latest Philadelphia, New York, London, as Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his sploy a number of Workmen who archive-rate, a prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always

Orders for Work in his line, from a di be punctually attended to according to order;

shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old seed, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store,

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashically Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is present to teach or give instruction to any of the had who may desire to be more perfect in their less; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests at of giving satisfaction, no about on him. who desire instruction to call on him. B. FRALET.

New Tailor's Shop in Concord

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a which the TAILORING BUSINESS i 6 a 64 ionable, neat, and durable manner. He fatter himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his 32 a 33 rious branches will be executed in the m stant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to these who may favor him with their cur

ho may favor him with their custom.

Or He receives the latest FASHIONS regu-13 a 14 larly both from New York and Philadelphi works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and less, but not least, his terms will

be very secondalities.
THOMAS S. BENDERSON N.B. He is determined to do work in a specior to any done in this part of the country ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL. Conord, March 29, 1834.

75 Dollars Reward.

E SCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rocking-nam County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of

Negro Man, named JOHN. He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches nigh; no marks recollected; had on a home-spun eans long coat, and common thread and cotton antaloons. John was purchased from Archibald Porbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be above reward and long. be paid to any one who will apprehend and logs the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber can get him again. Letters addressed to the unitersigned, at Buckinghem Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate the courthouse of eceive immediate attention.

JOHN I. MORRIS.